

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful



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LES PRINCIPALES INVESTIGATIONS COMPLÉMENTAIRES

Dr rezgui

× 1. Les examens radiologiques

A S P

Sex: F
ID: A20008430033
Img [2] #1/1
SCAR - W: 1023 L: 511



D

DEBOUT

31 cm

30 cm

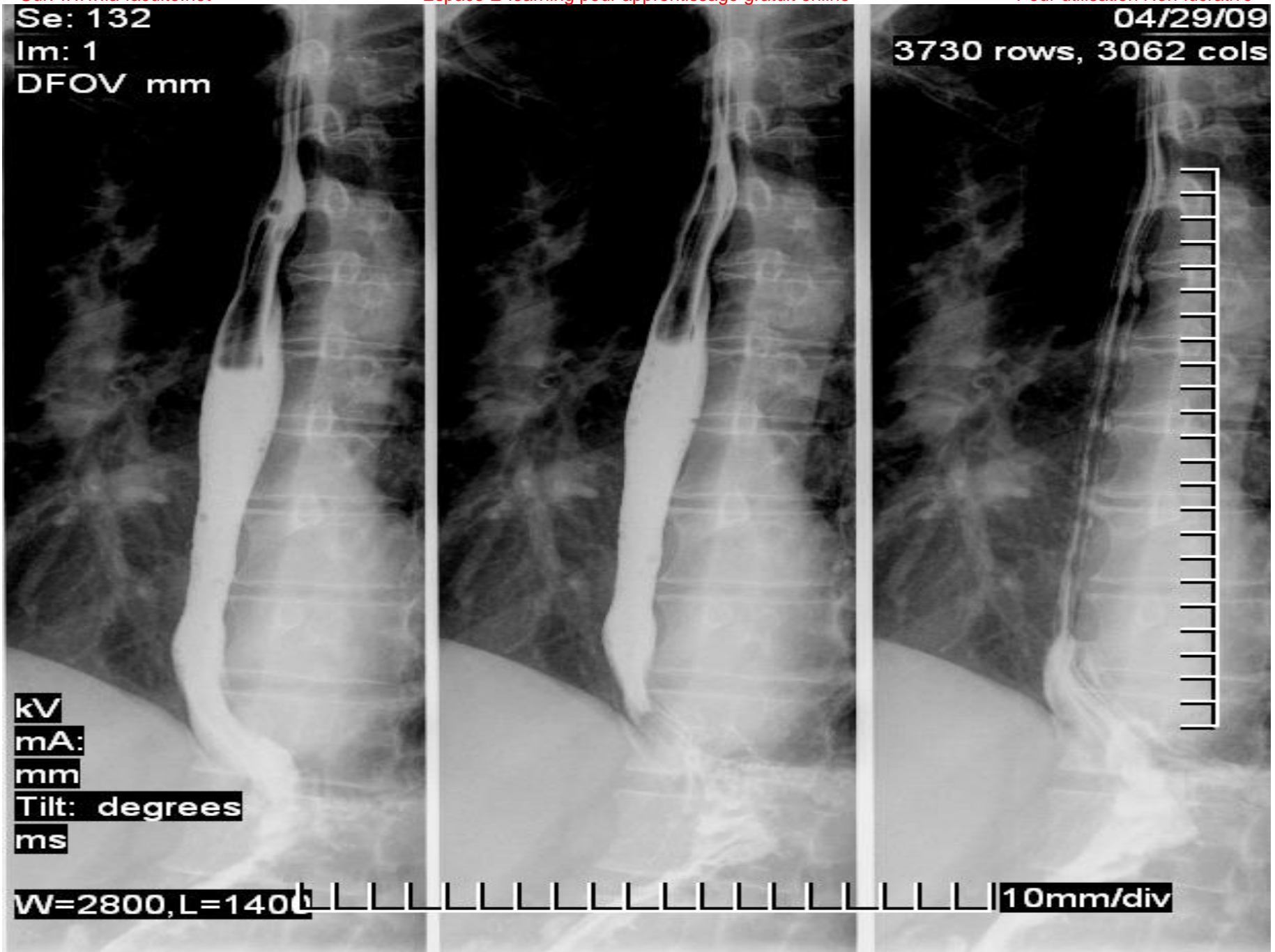
Figure 1 - ASP debout : pneumopéritoine abondant avec croissant d'air visible sous chacune des coupôles





× Opacifications barytées

TRANSIT OESOPHAGIEN



Se: 132
Im: 1
DFOV mm

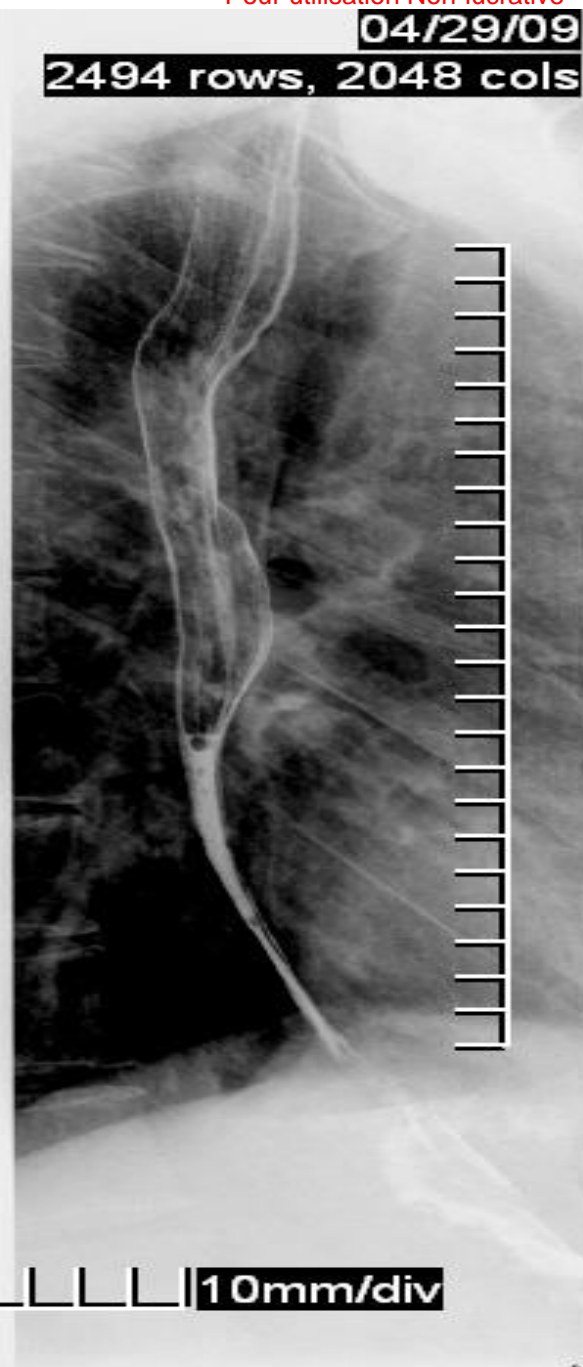
04/29/09

2048 rows, 2494 cols

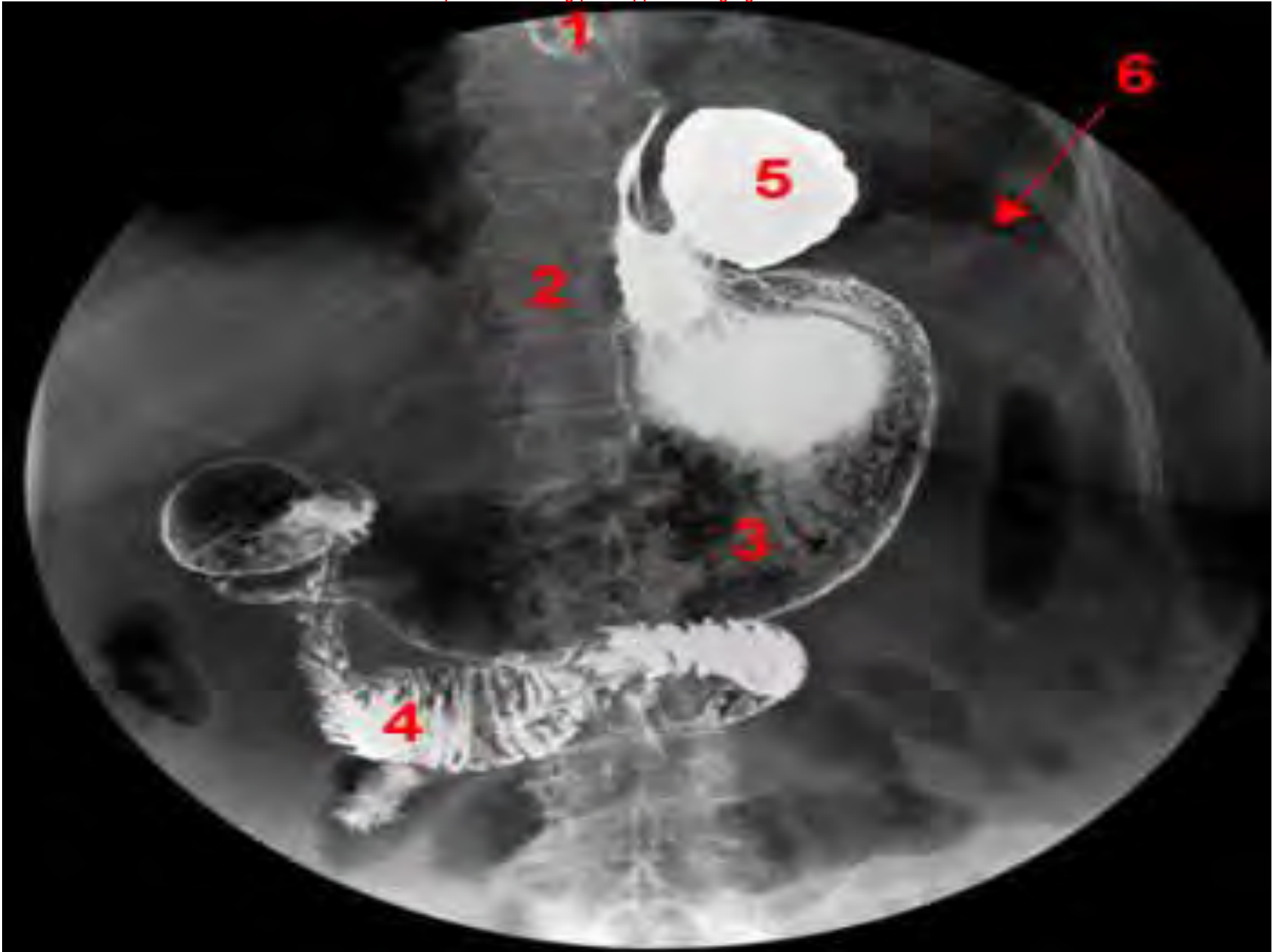
kV
mA:
mm
Tilt: degrees
ms

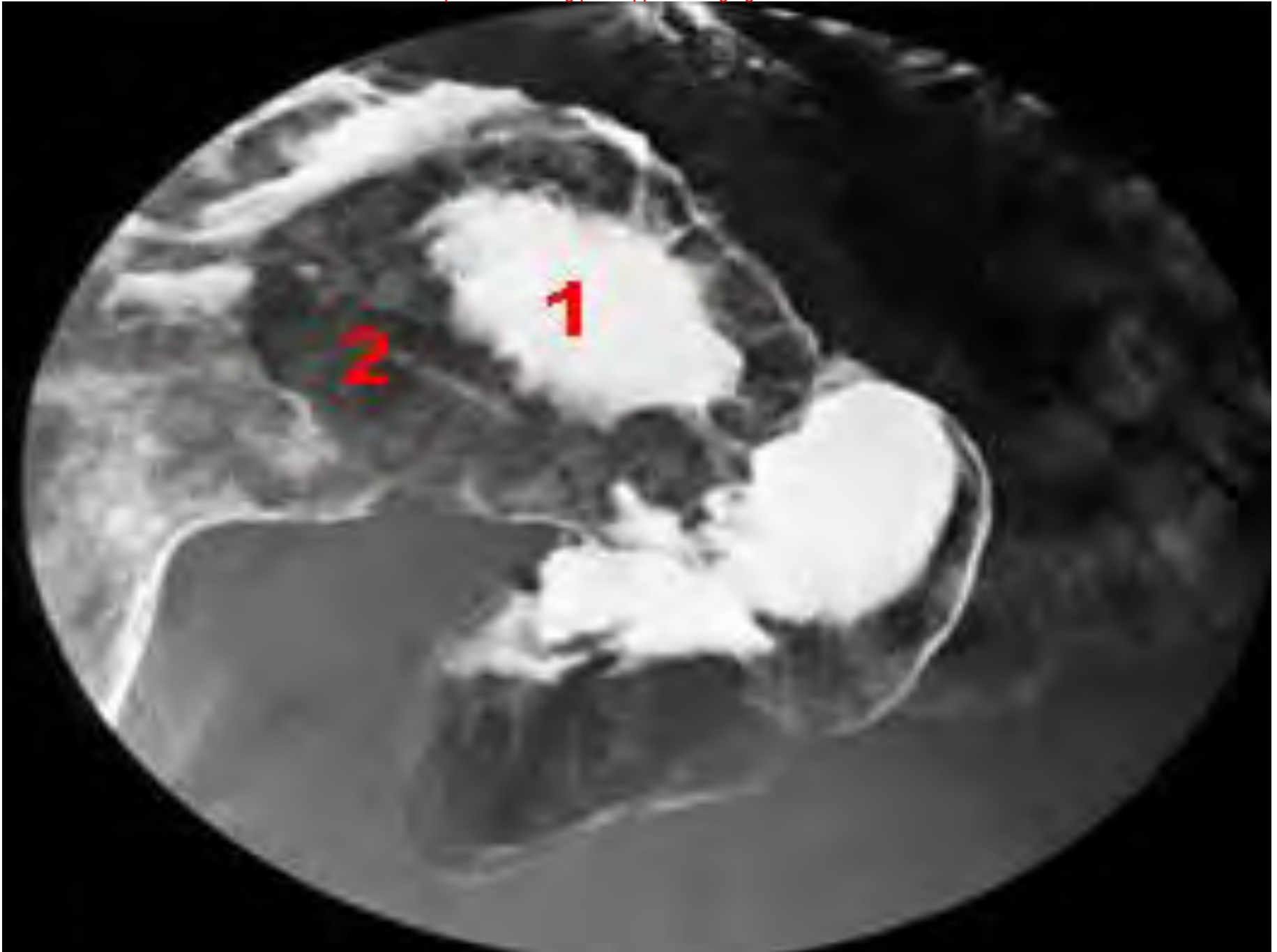
W=2800,L=1400

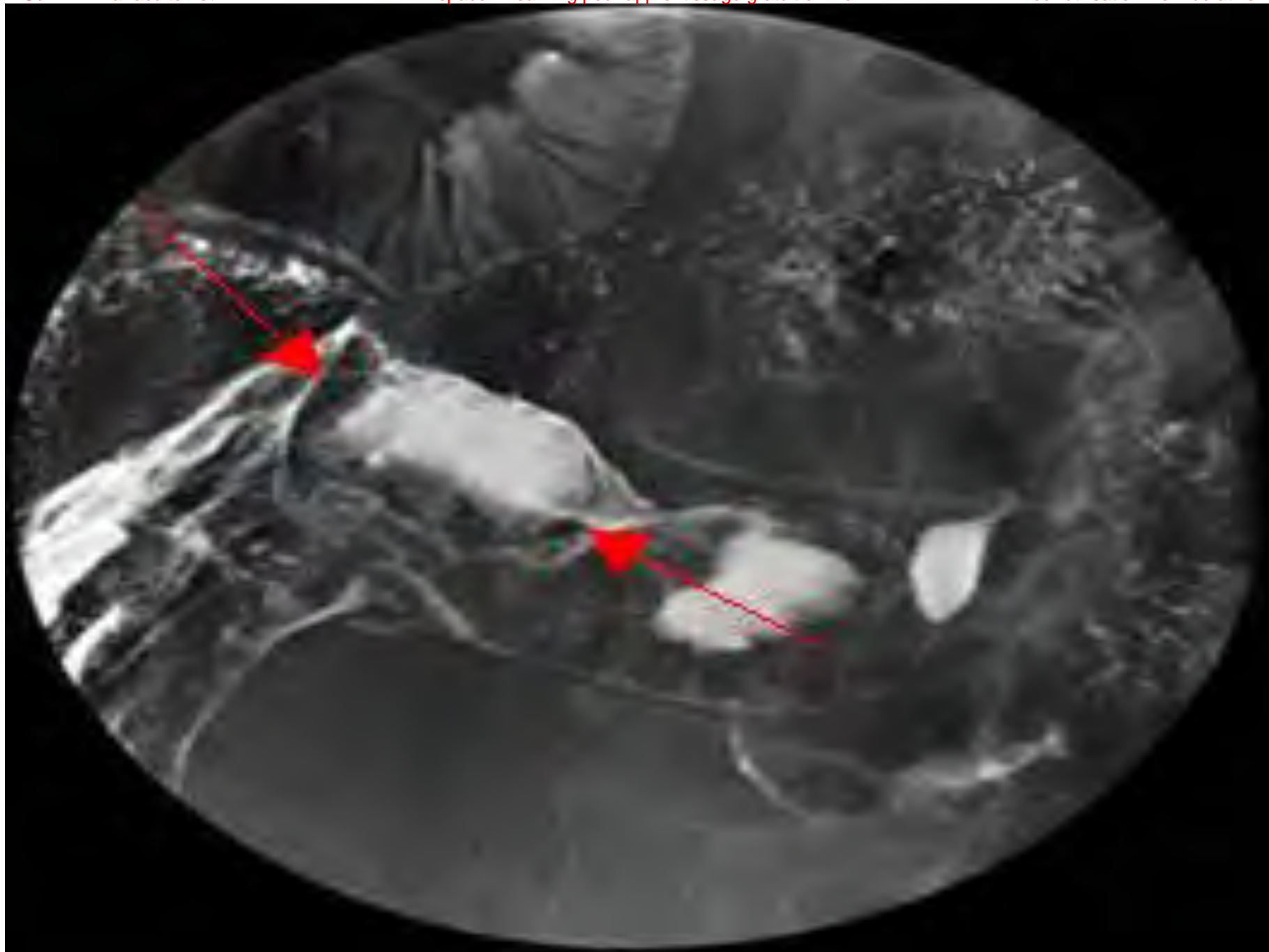
10mm/div



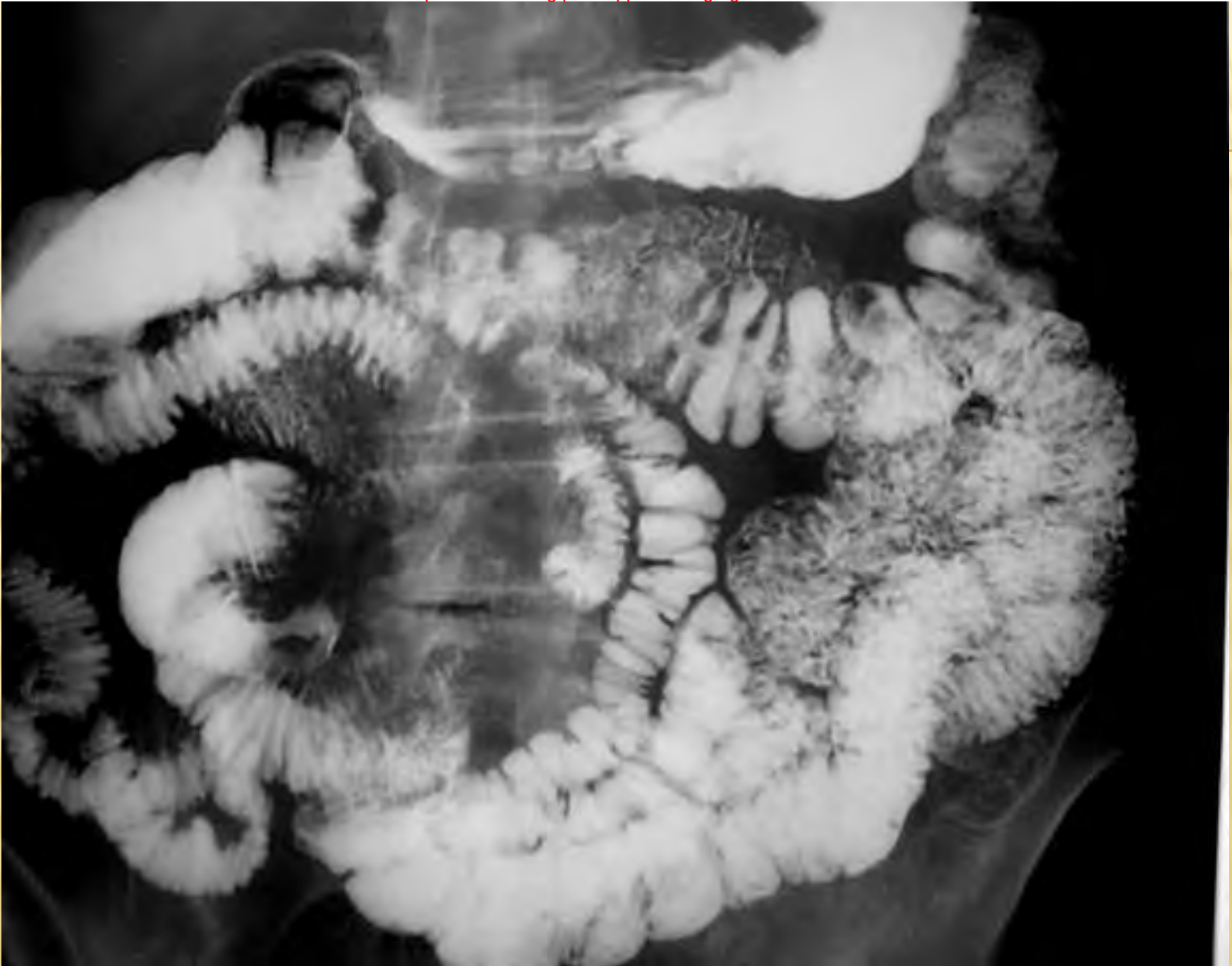
TOGD

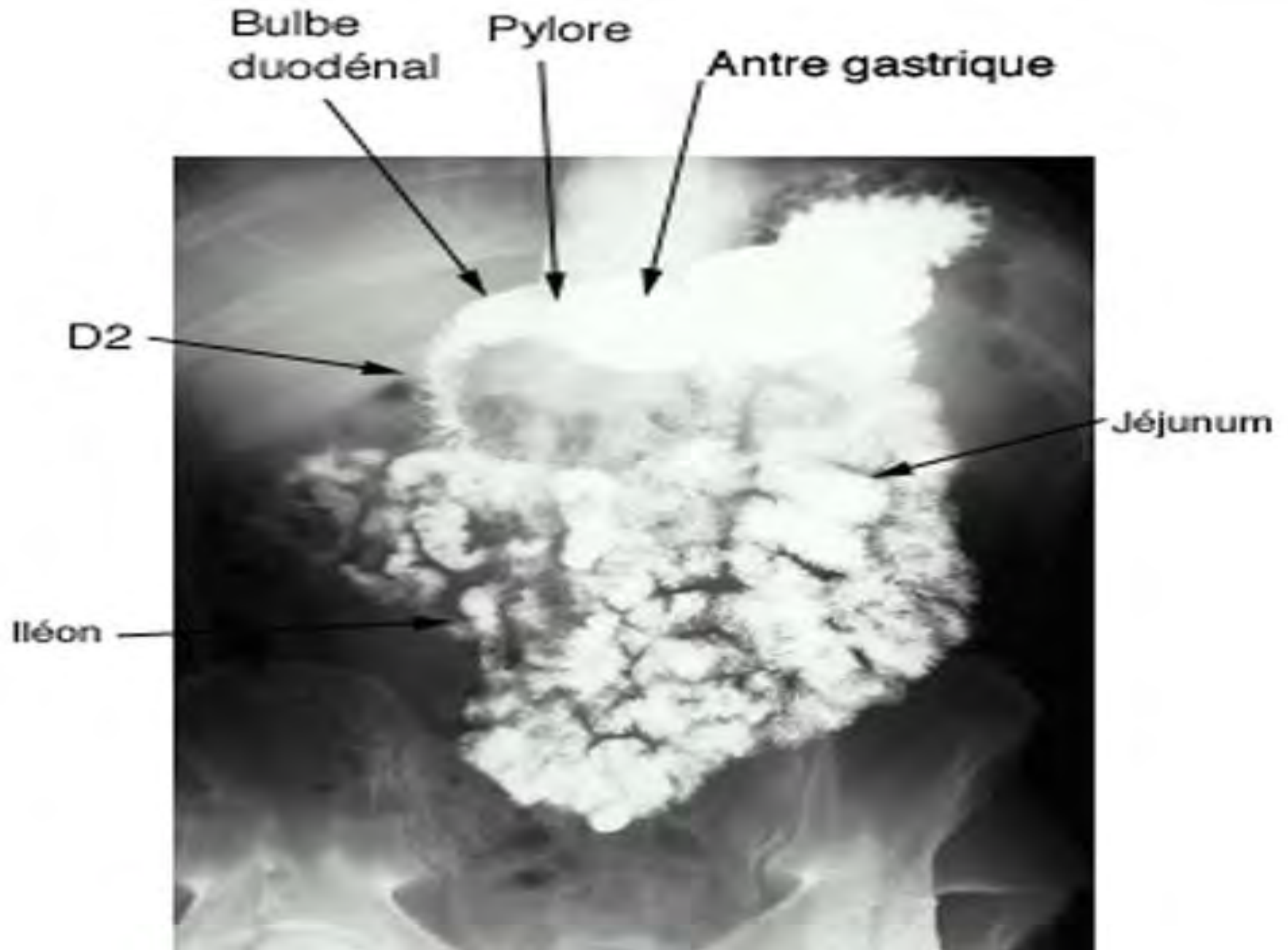






Transit du grêle





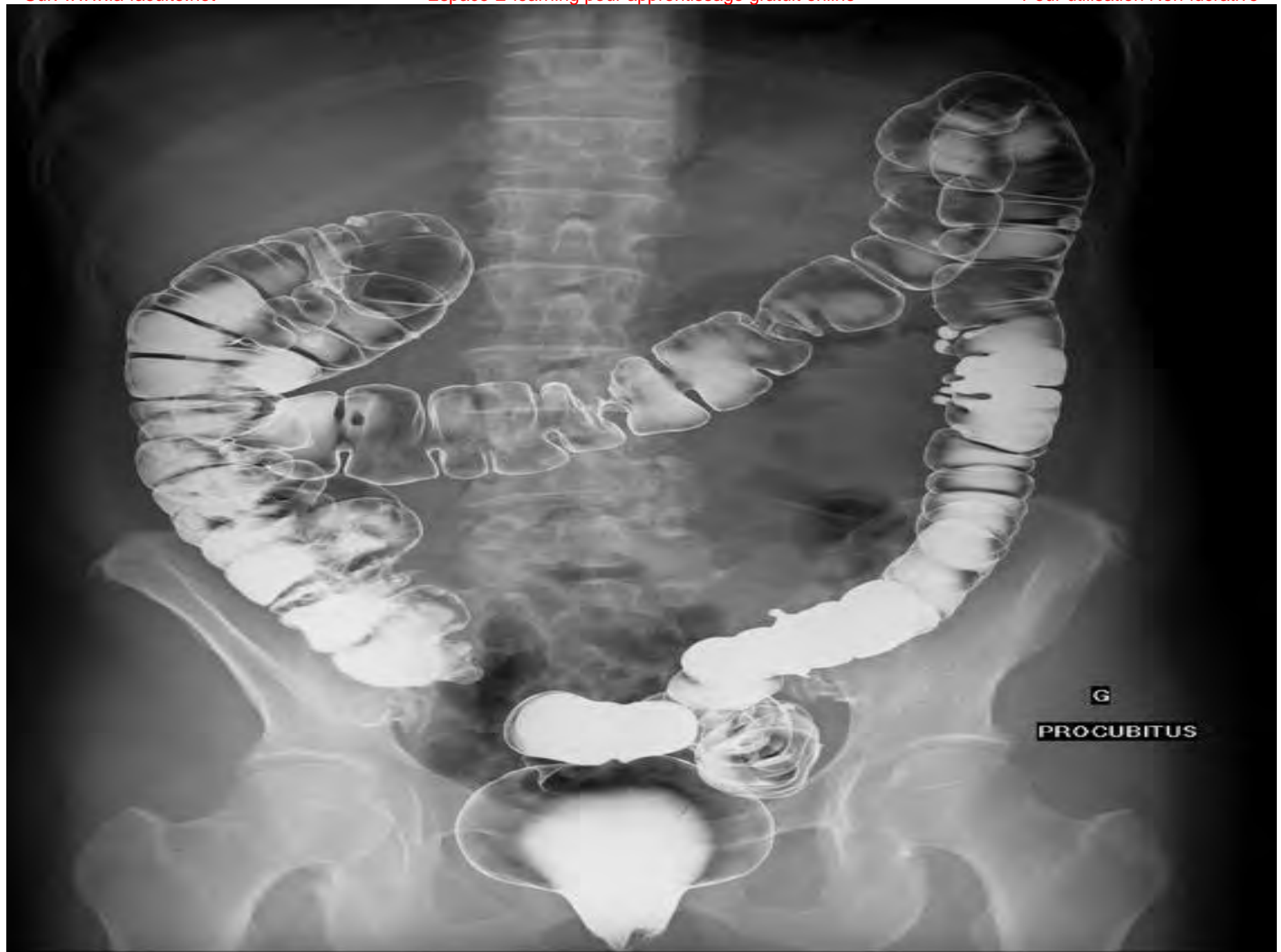


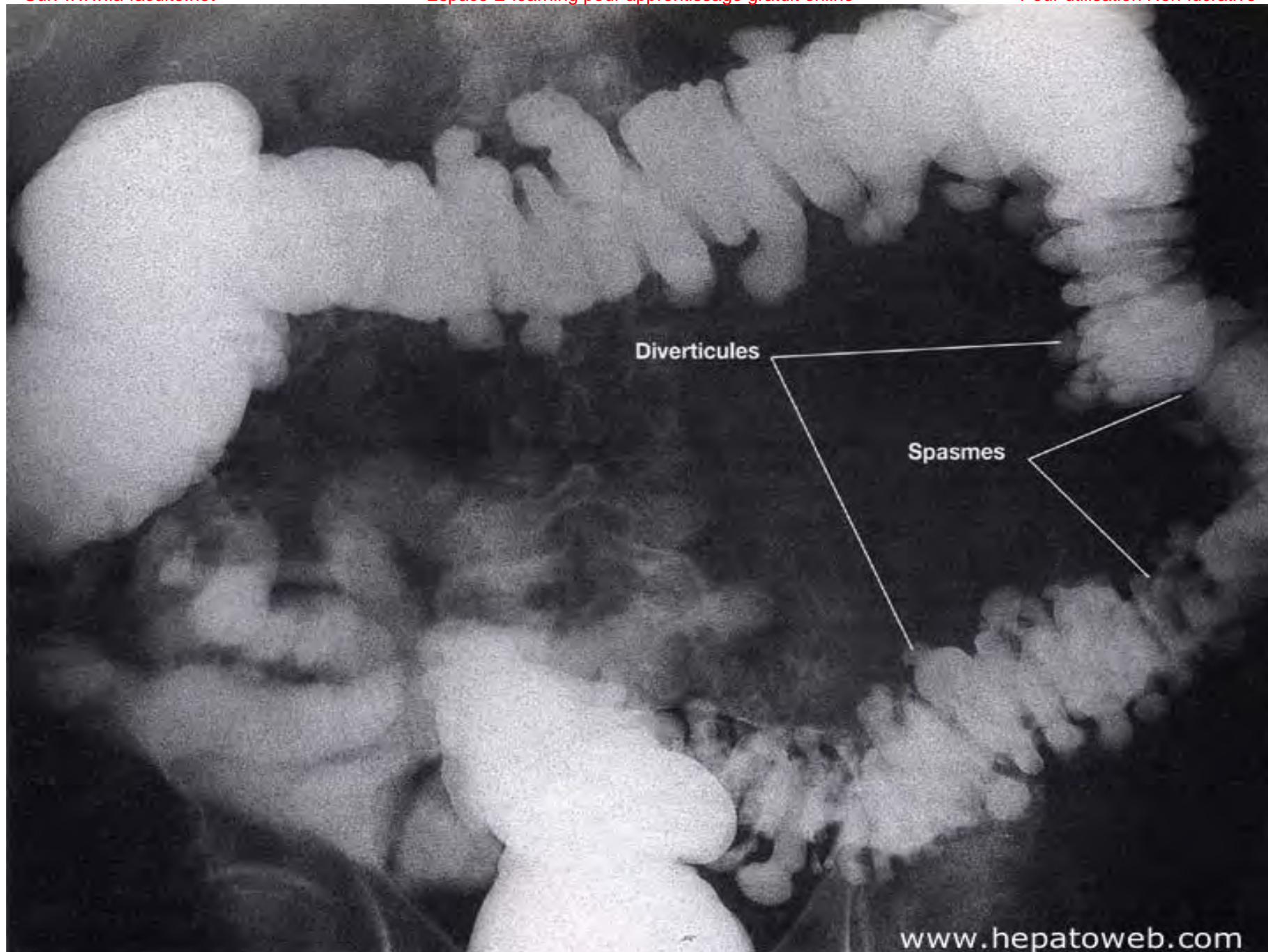


Lavement barytée



Lavement baryté du côlon (en double contraste)

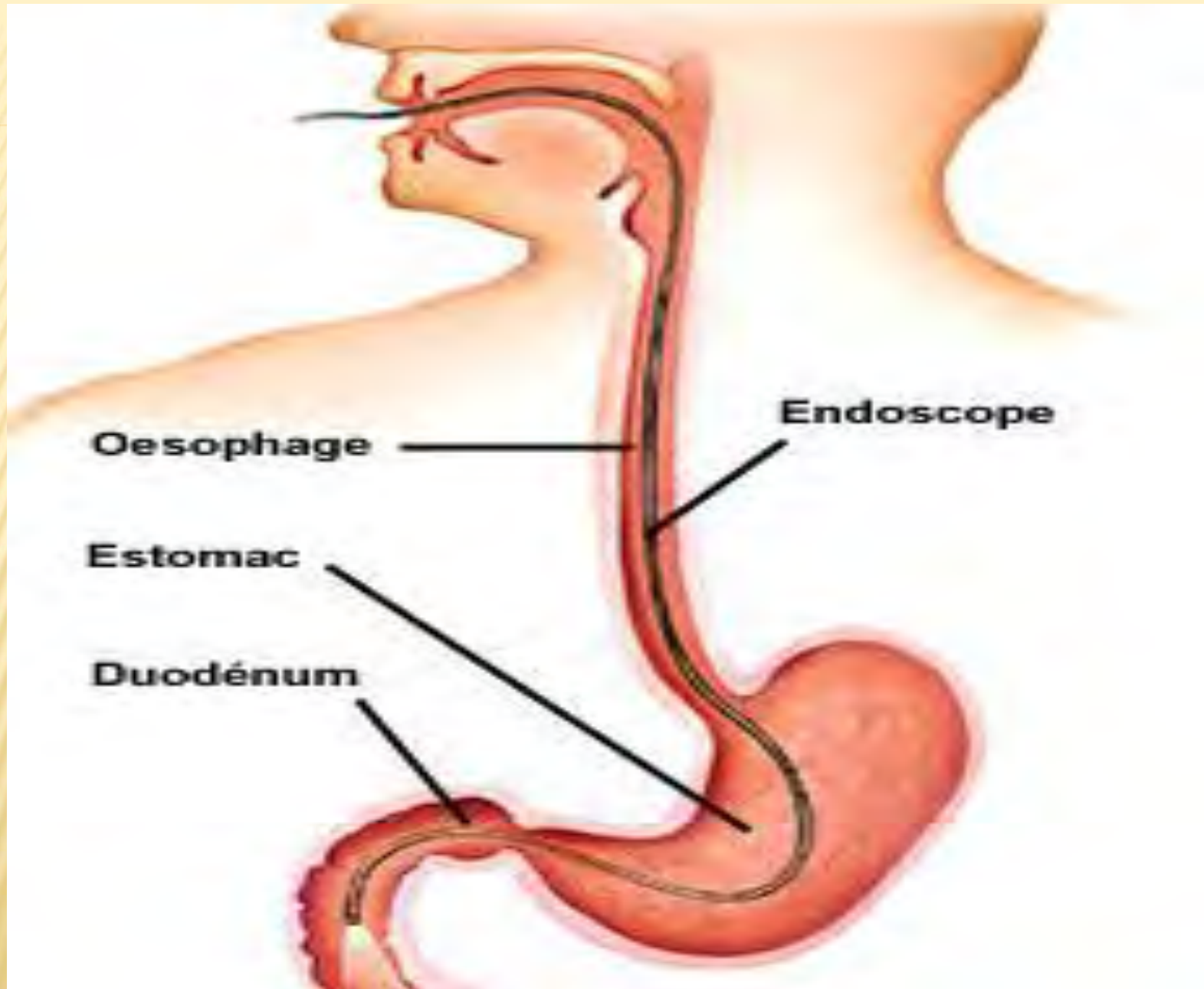


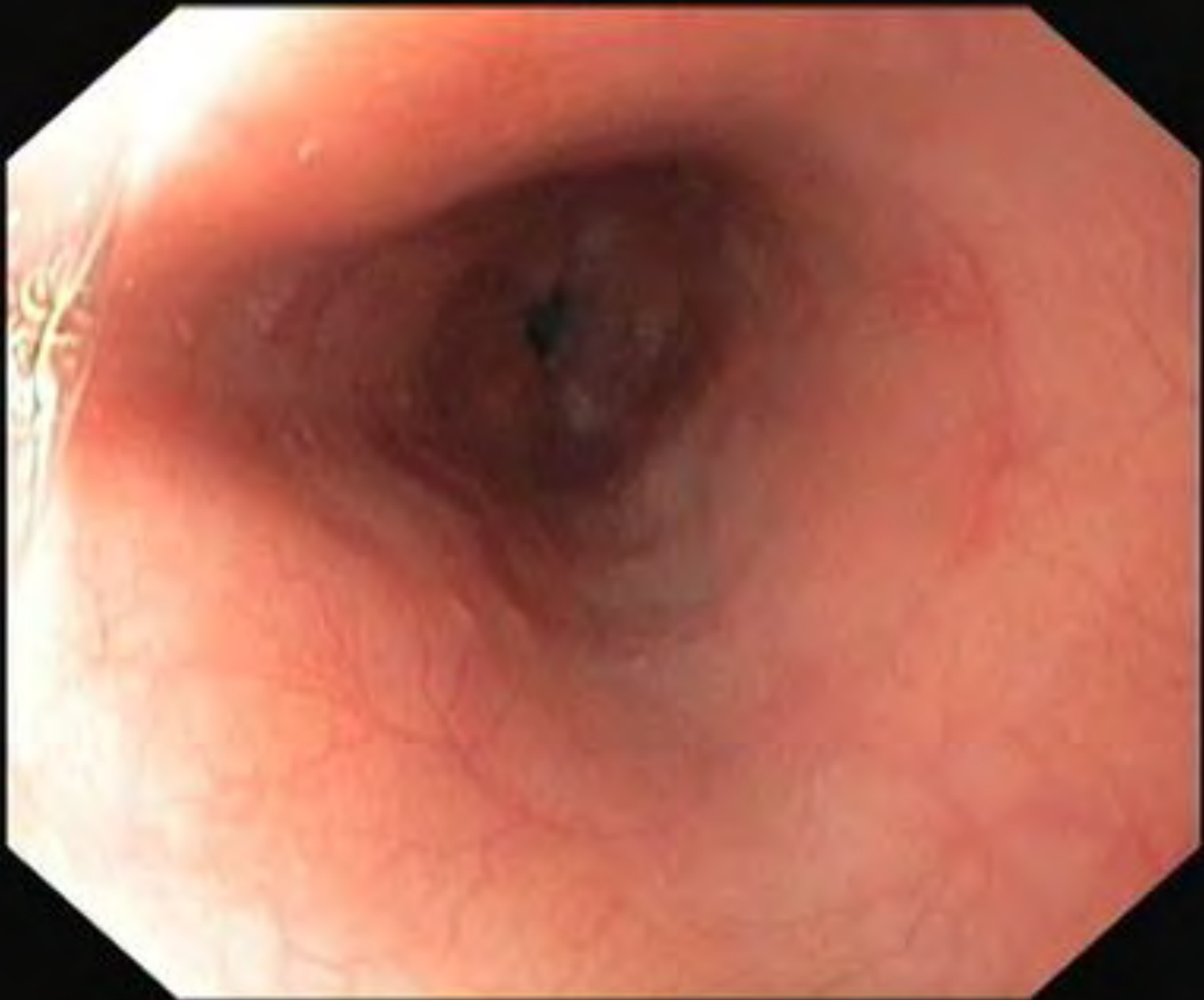


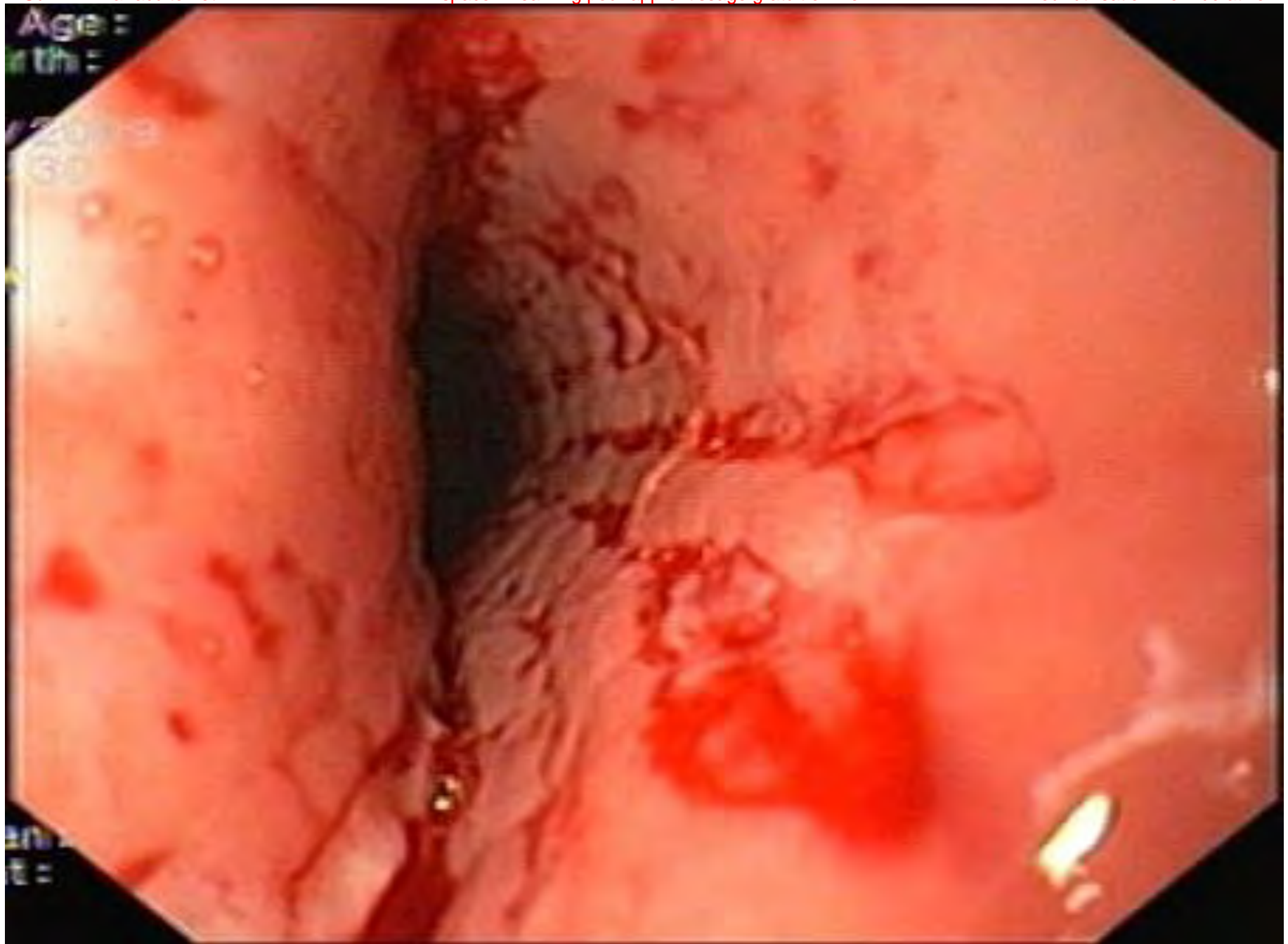
www.hepatoweb.com









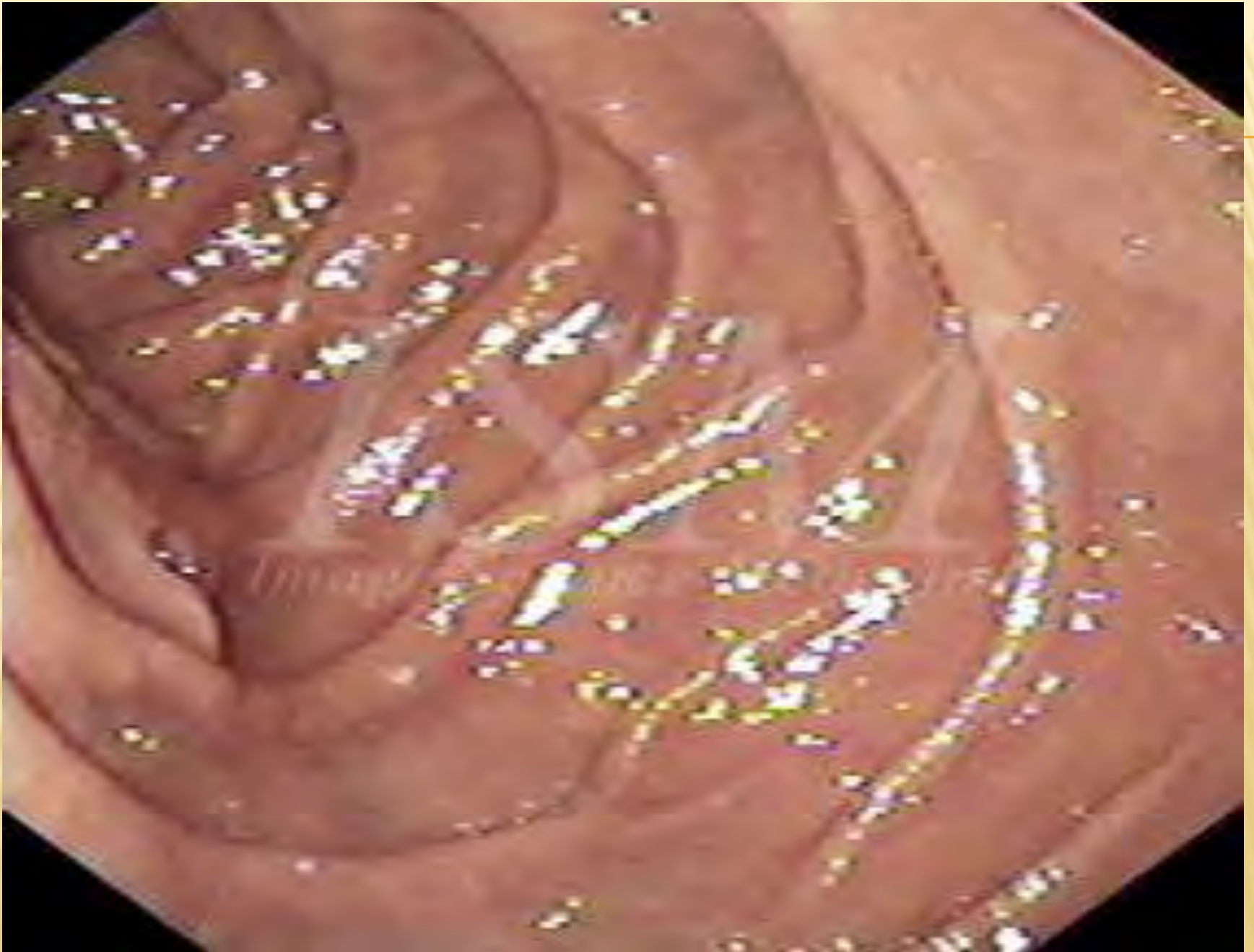




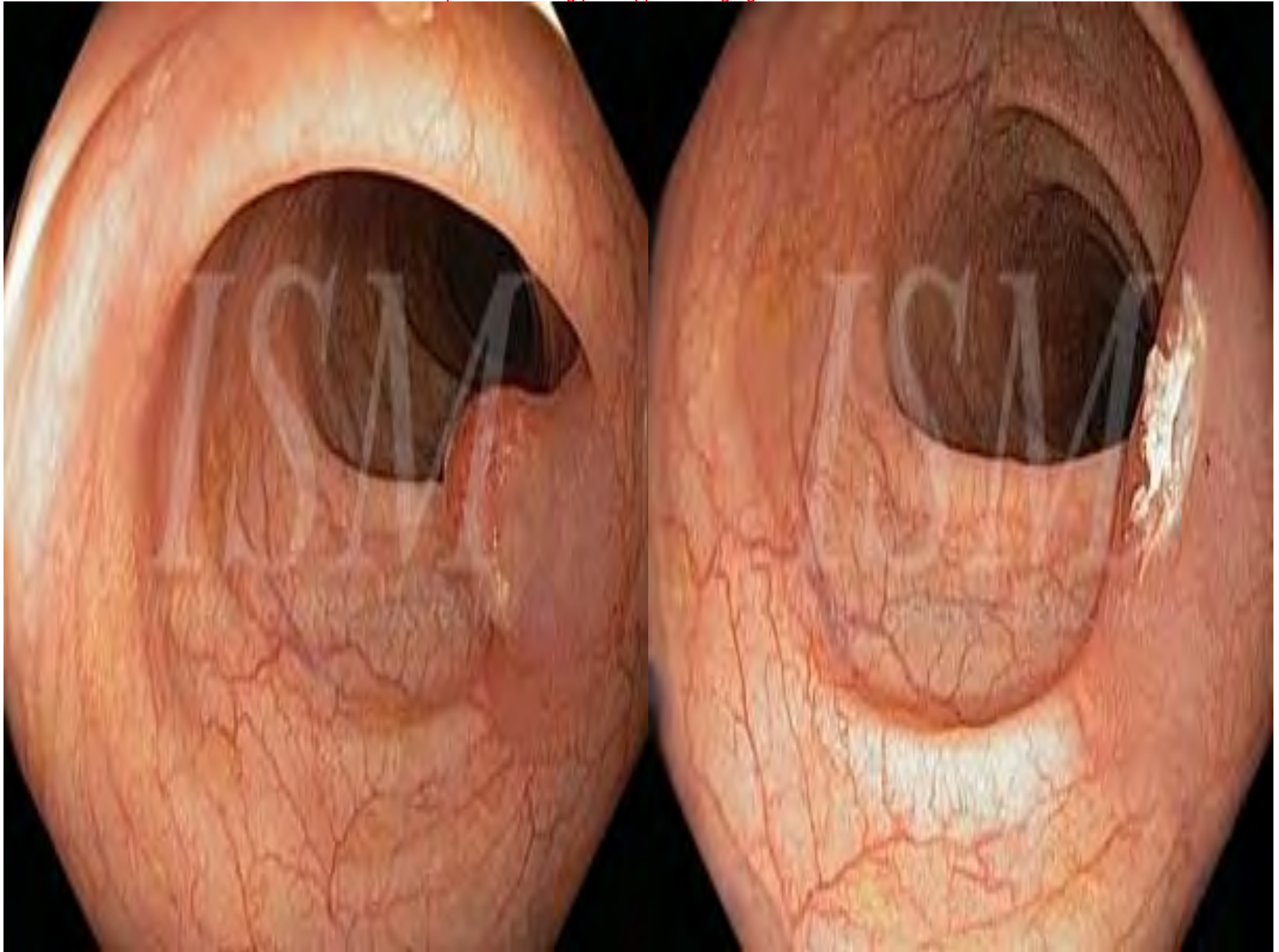












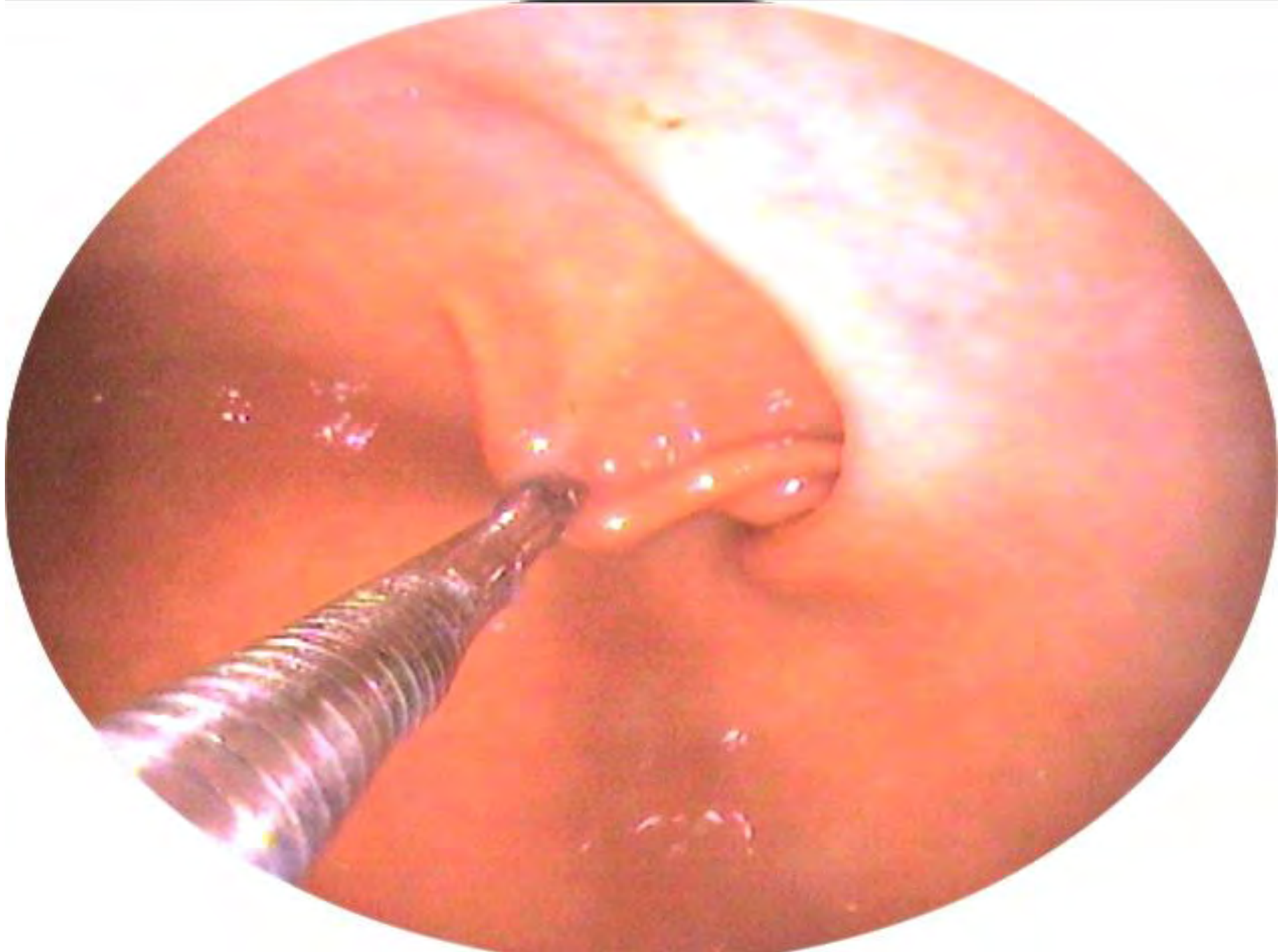
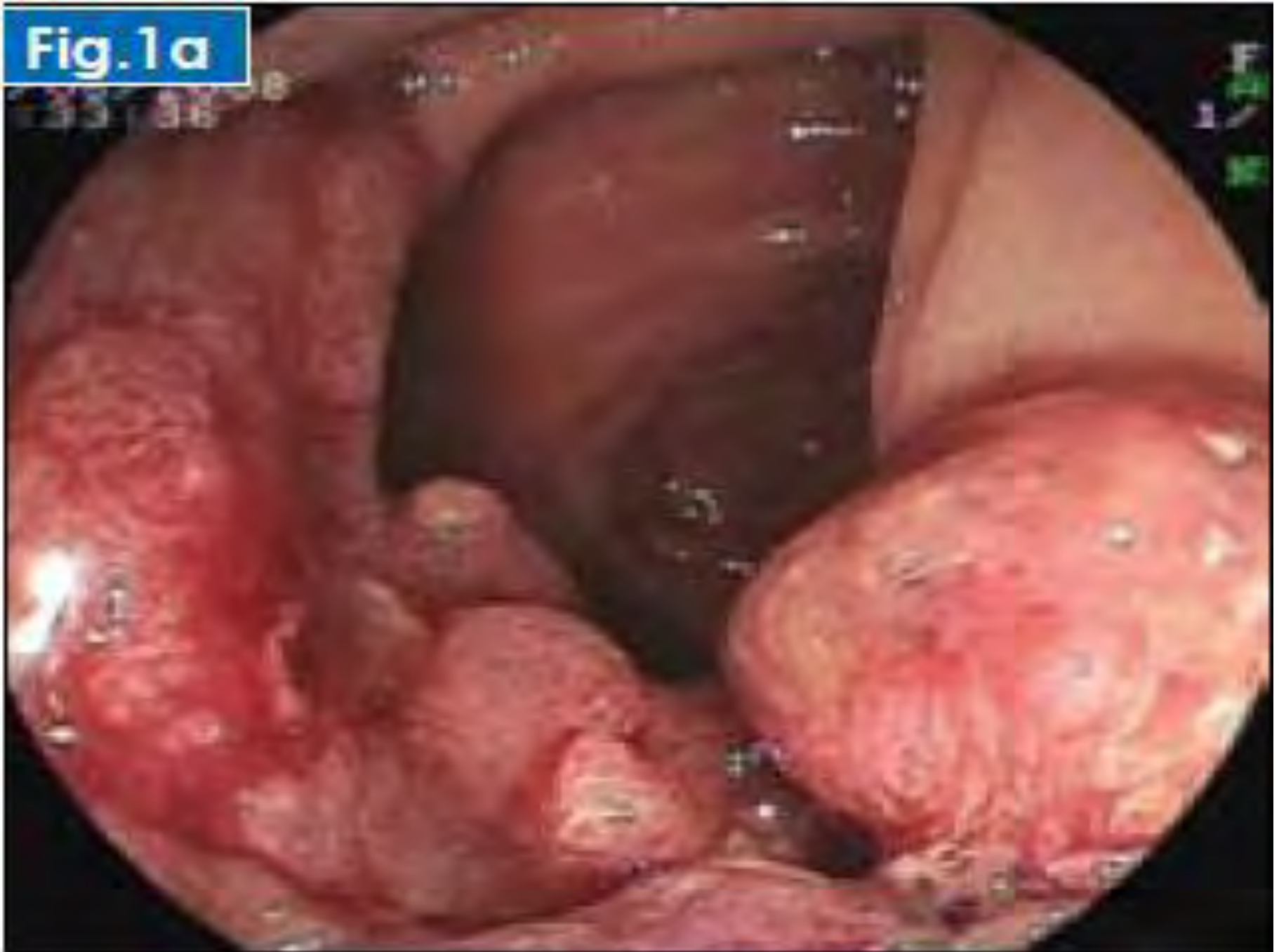
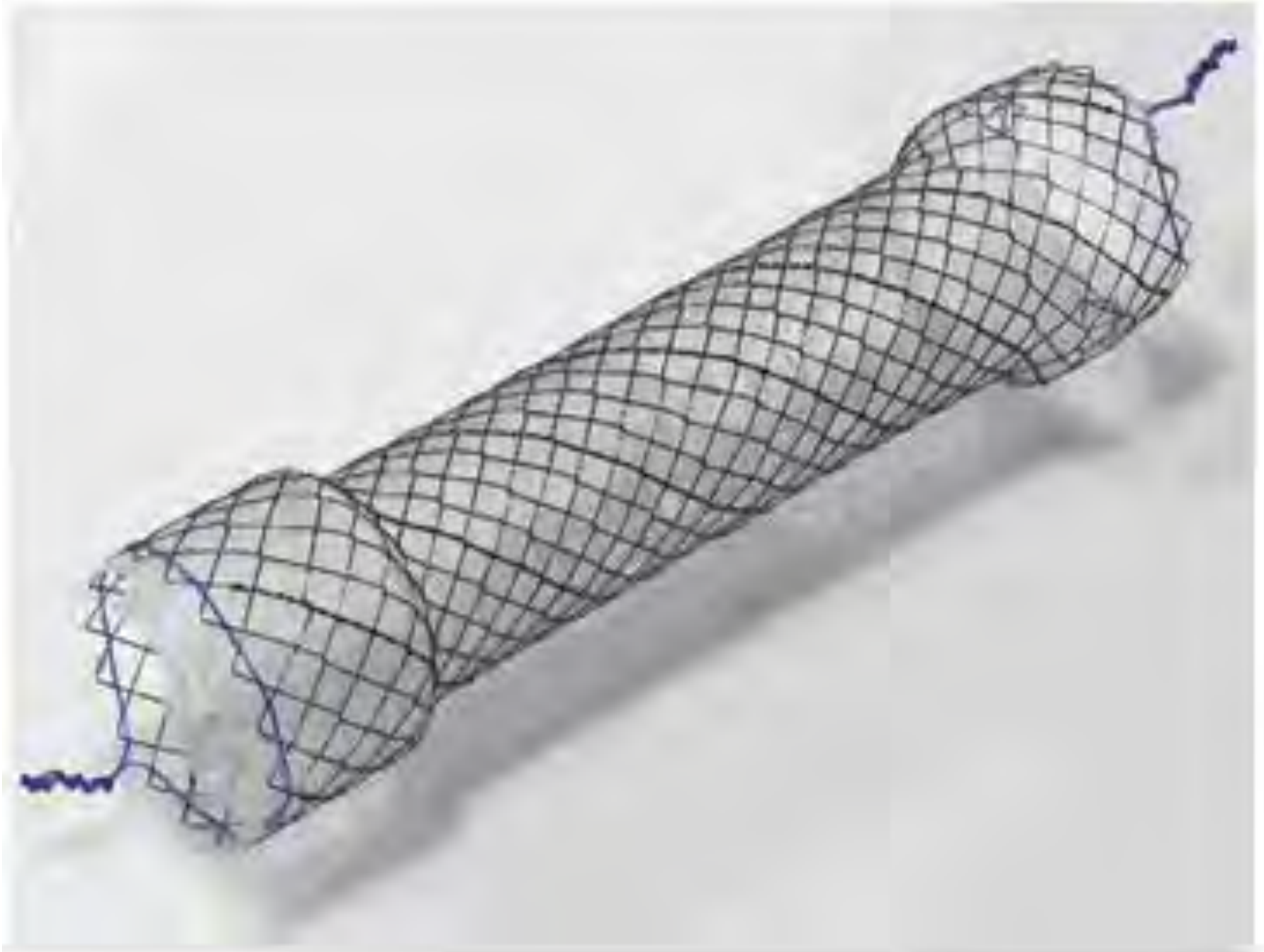




Fig.1a

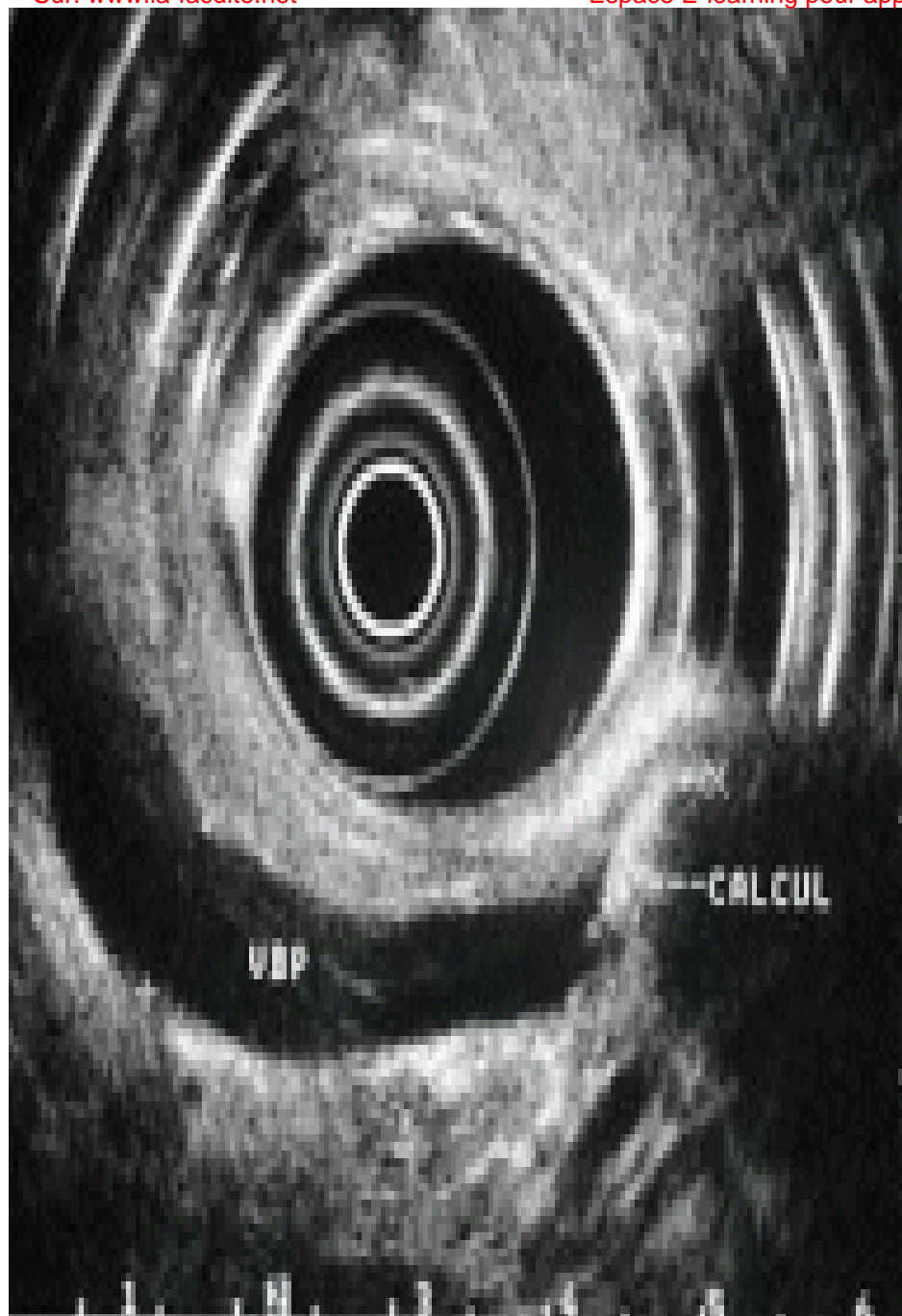














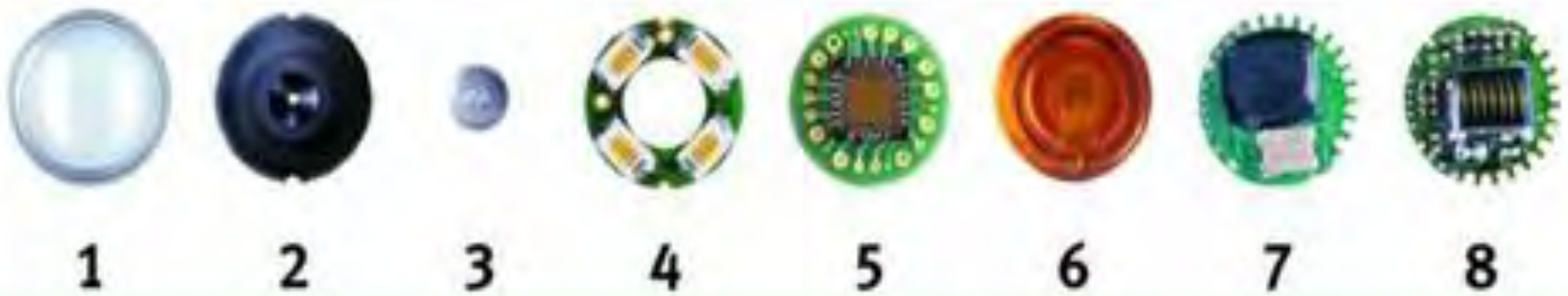
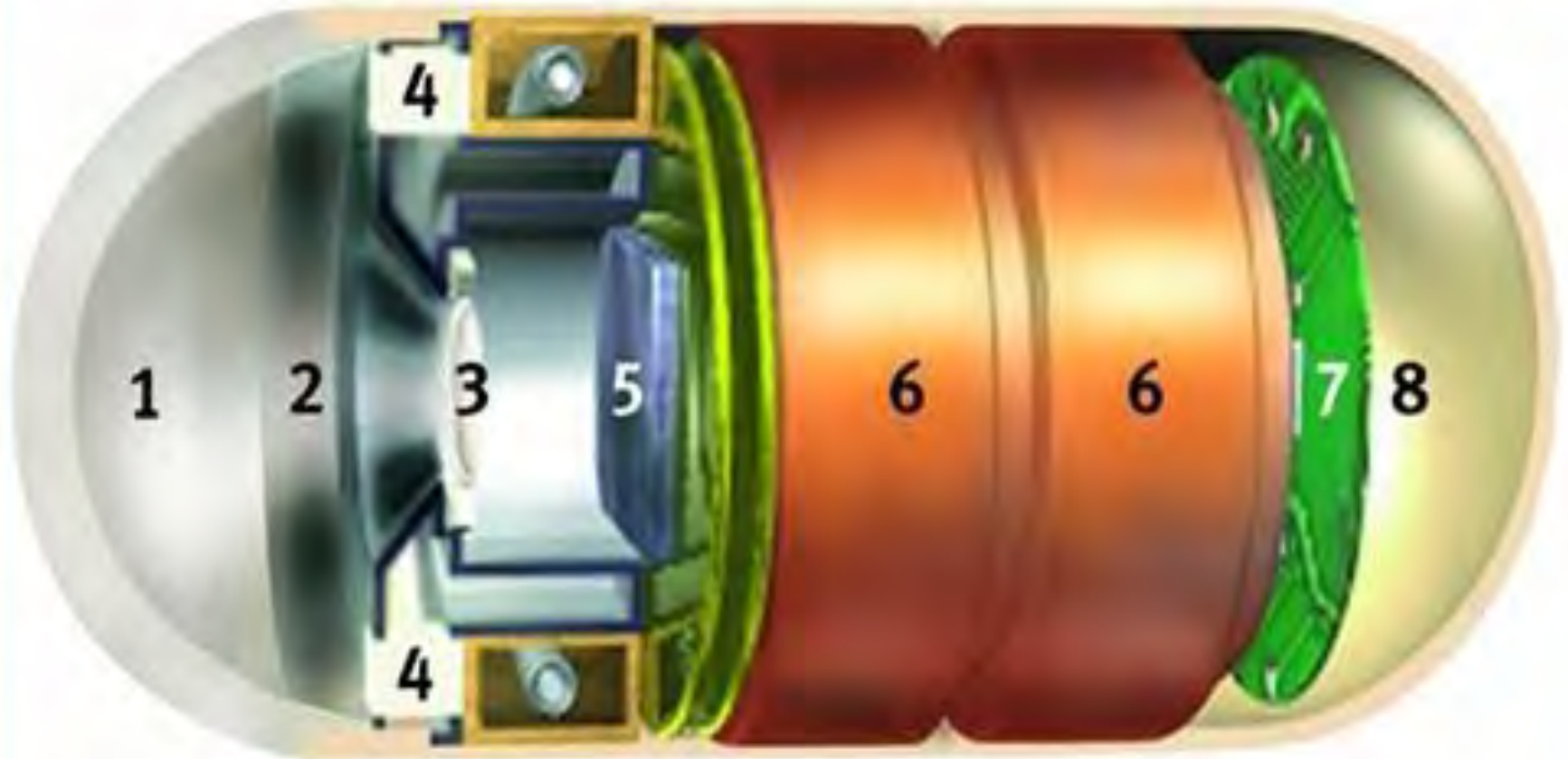
FUJINON
02/04/2010
13:08:16

FOO
AVE
1/60





✕ Capsule vidéo



RAPID(TM) - ID: 035, Name: anony mous, Date: 4/18/2001

File Video Findings OnLine Tools Help

0:30
1:30
2:30
3:30
4:30
5:30
6:30

Gastro
Duodenal
Small
Small
Small
Small
Hic-pile
Second
Second
Tumor
Hic-pile
Submucosa
Submucosa
Hic-pile
Hic-pile
Submucosa
Submucosa
Hic-pile
Fourth
Hic-pile

2:51:40
Second small bo...

2:51:42
Second tumor

2:52:00
Second small bo...

2:52:00

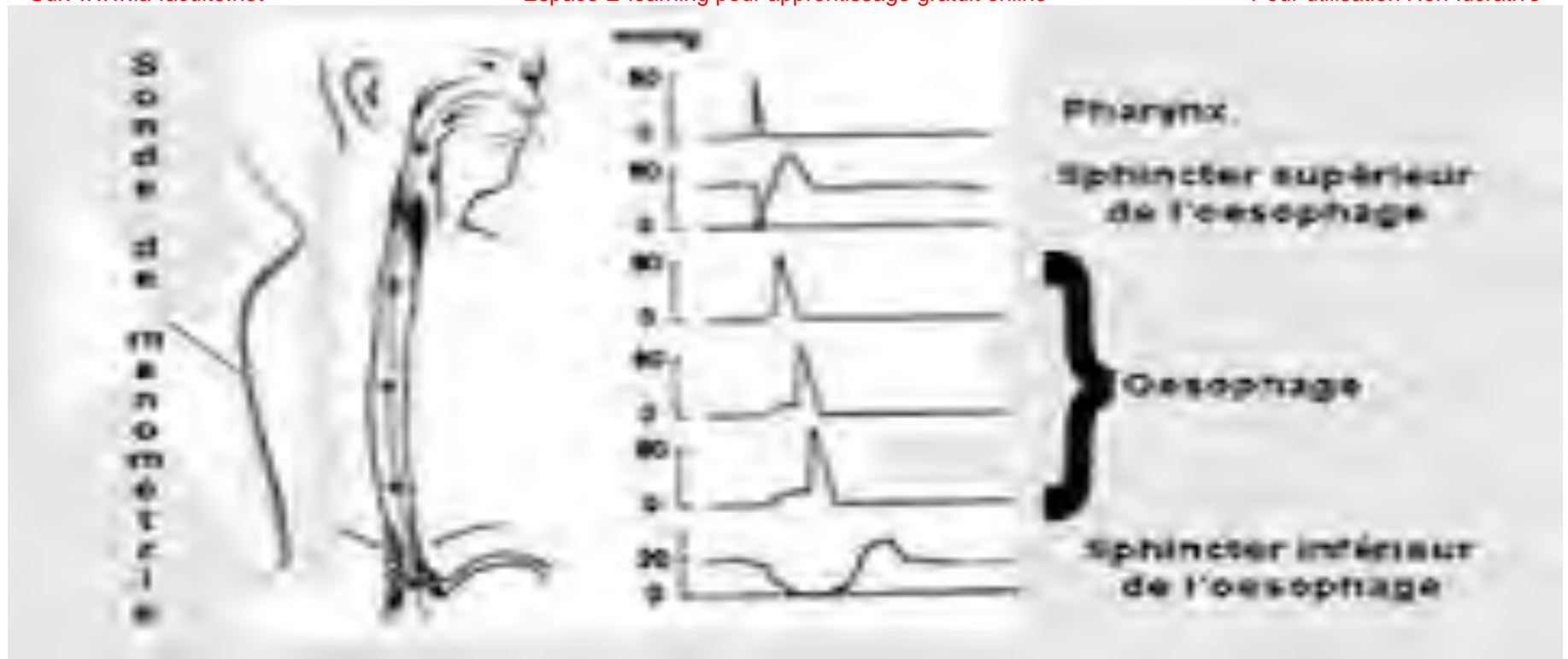
⏏ ⏮ ⏪ ⏩ ⏭ ⏏

M2A gastric emptying 1h 47m
M2A small bowel emptying 2h 25m

8
4
0

0:00 0:30 1:00 1:30 2:00 2:30 3:00 3:30 4:00 4:30 5:00 5:30 6:00

× Manometrie oesophagienne



✕ Ph métrie œsophagienne

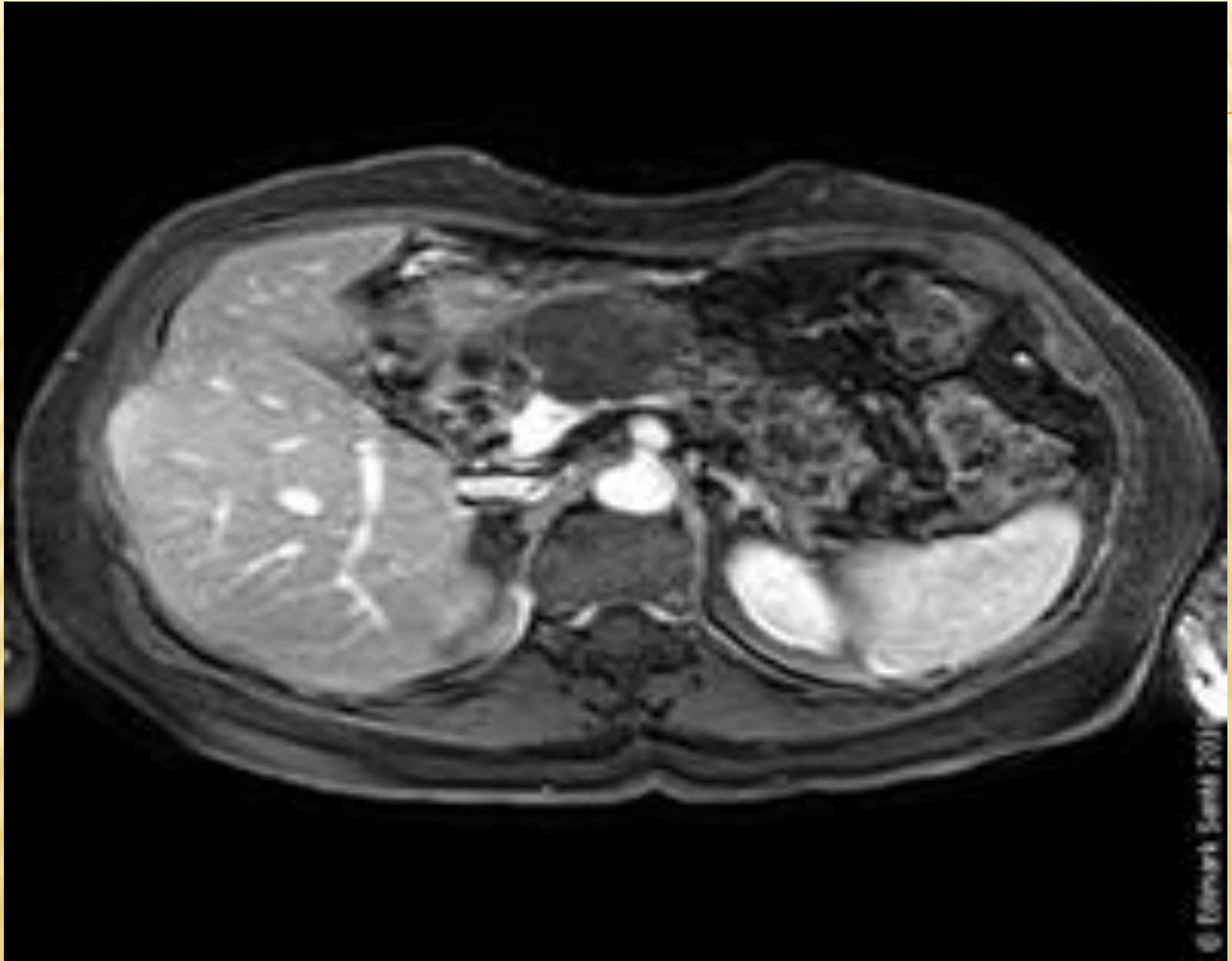


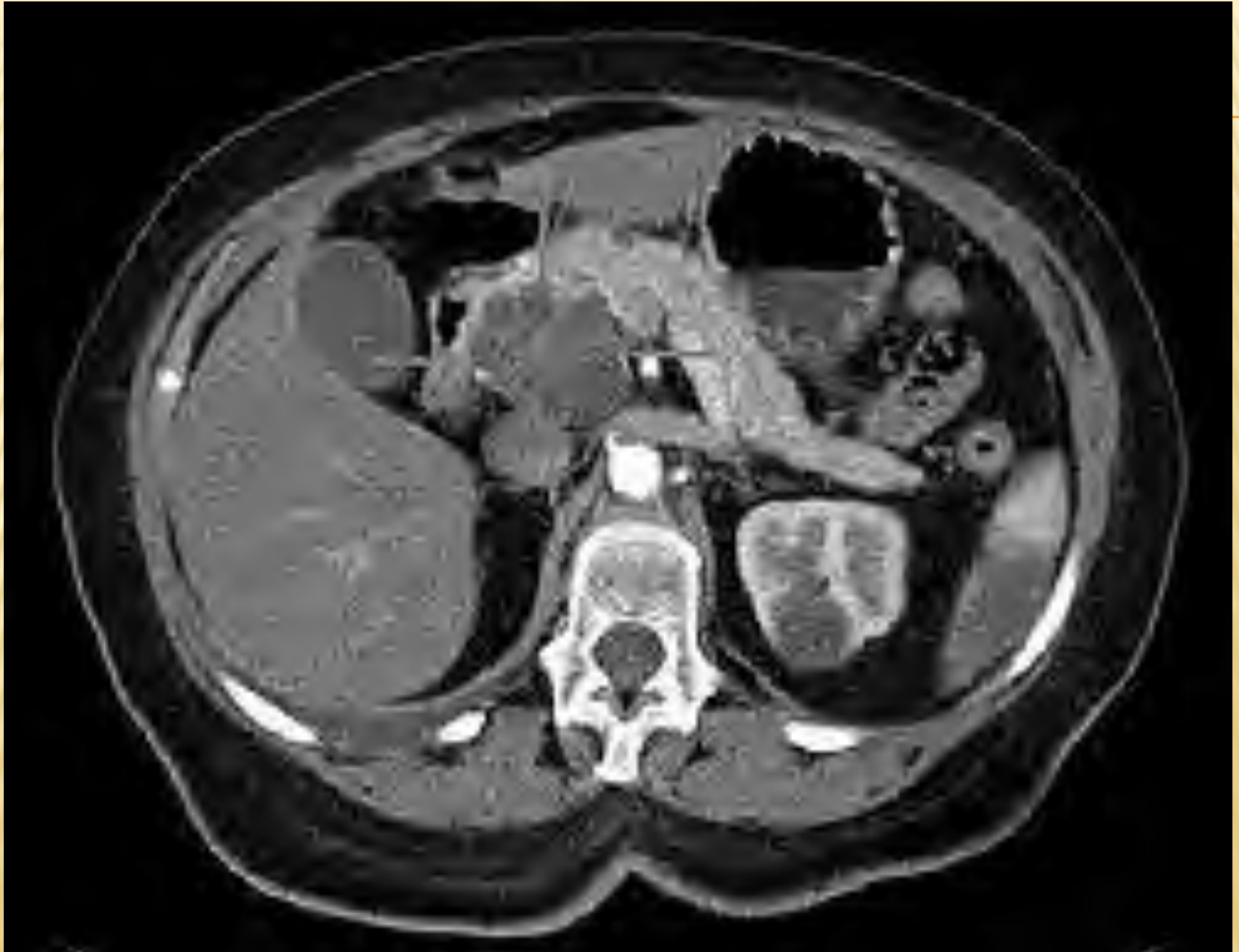
✕ Examens morphologiques

Echographie



Tomodensitometrie et RMN







2.LES EXAMENS BIOLOGIQUES

- ✕ *Les tests d'absorption intestinale :*
- ✕ — **Test au D-xylose** : xylosémie et xylosurie après prise orale (muqueuse intestinale).
- ✕ — **Test de Schilling** : radioactivité urinaire après prise orale de vitamine B12 marquée.
facteur intrinsèque + muqueuse du grêle .

SYNDROME D'INSUFFISANCE HÉPATO-CELLULAIRE :

- Une hypoalbuminémie.
- Un abaissement du TP non corrigé par la vitamine K (test de Koller négatif) . → **cirrhose.**
- **un facteur V abaissé**
- ✘ En cas de grande insuffisance hépatique (ictère grave ou cirrhose à la phase terminale)
 - Un TP inférieur à 30%.
 - Une hypoglycémie.
 - Une diminution de l'urée sanguine.
 - Une hyperammoniémie.

SYNDROME DE CHOLESTASE OU SYNDROME DE RÉTENTION BILIAIRE :

- ✗ • Une hyperbilirubinémie conjuguée.
- ✗ • Une hypercholestérolémie, une hypertriglycéridémie.
- ✗ • Une augmentation des phosphatases alcalines.
- ✗ • Une augmentation de la gamma GT.
- ✗ • Un TP bas corrigé par la vitamine K (test de Koller positif). Il se voit en cas de *rétection biliaire* surtout par obstacle de la voie biliaire principale.
- ✗ **Facteur V normal**

SYNDROME DE CYTOLYSE :

- Une augmentation des *transaminases* surtout **ALAT** et **ASAT**.
- Une augmentation du fer sérique accessoirement

SYNDROME INFLAMMATOIRE :

- une **hyper-gamma-globulinémie** a l'électrophorèse des protides supérieure à 15g/l
« **bloc β g** ».